

# MIN

**MIMICKRY.** *n. f.* [from *mimick*.] Burlesque imitation.  
By an excellent faculty in *mimickry*, my correspondent tells me he can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a flynefs which diverts more than any thing I could say. *Spektator*.  
**MIMOGRAPHER.** *n. f.* [*mimus* and *γραφω*.] A writer of farces. *Dict.*

**MINACIOUS.** *adj.* [*minax*, Lat.] Full of threats.  
**MINACITY.** *n. f.* [from *minax*, Latin.] Disposition to use threats.  
**MINATORY.** *adj.* [*minor*, Latin.] Threatening.  
The king made a statute monitory and *minatory*, towards justices of peace, that they should duly execute their office, inviting complaints against them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
**TO MINCE.** *v. a.* [contracted, as it seems, from *minish*, or from *mincer*; *mince*, French, small.]  
1. To cut into very small parts.  
She saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport,  
In *mincing* with his sword her husband's limbs. *Shakspeare*.  
With a good chopping-knife *mince* the two capons as small as ordinary *minced* meat. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
What means the service of the church so imperfectly, and by halves, read over? What makes them *mince* and mangle that in their practice, which they could swallow whole in their subscriptions? *South's Sermons*.  
Revive the wits;  
But murder first, and *mince* them all to bits. *Dunciad*.  
2. To mention any thing scrupulously, by a little at a time; to palliate; to extenuate.  
I know no ways to *mince* it in love, but directly to say I love you. *Shakspeare's Henry V.*  
Think it a bastard, whom the oracle  
Hath doubtfully pronounc'd thy throat shall cut,  
And *mince* it. *Shakspeare, Timon of Athens*.  
Behold yon simpering dame, whose face between her forks  
prefages snow; that *minces* virtue, and does shake the head  
to hear of pleasure's name. *Shakspeare, King Lear*.  
Iago,  
Thy honesty and love doth *mince* this matter,  
Making it light to Cassio. *Shakspeare's Othello*.  
These gifts,  
Saving your *mincing*, the capacity  
Of your soft cheveril conscience would receive,  
If you might please to stretch it. *Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*  
I'll try to force you to your duty:  
For so it is, howe'er you *mince* it,  
Ere we part, I shall evince it. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
Siren; now *mince* the sin,  
And mollify damnation with a phrase,  
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,  
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar*.  
If, to *mince* his meaning, I had either omitted some part  
of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression,  
I certainly had wronged him. *Dryden*.  
These, feeling no where water enough to effect a general  
deluge, were forced to *mince* the matter, and make only a  
partial one of it, restraining it to Asia. *Woodward*.  
**TO MINCE.** *v. n.*  
1. To walk nicely by short steps; to act with appearance of  
scrupulousness and delicacy; to affect nicety.  
By her side did sit the bold Sanfloy,  
Fit mate for such a *mincing* minion,  
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy. *Fairy Queen*.  
I'll turn two *mincing* steps  
Into a manly stride. *Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice*.  
A harlot form soft sliding by,  
With *mincing* step, small voice, and languid eye. *Dunciad*.  
2. To speak small and imperfectly.  
The reeve, miller, and cook, are as much distinguished  
from each other, as the *mincing* lady prioress and the broad-  
speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables*.  
**MINCINGLY.** *adv.* [from *mince*.] In small parts; not fully.  
Justice requireth nothing *mincingly*, but all with prefixed,  
and heaped, and even over-extended measure. *Hooker, b. i.*  
**MIND.** *n. f.* [gemine, Saxon.]  
1. The intelligent power.  
I am a very foolish, fond old man;  
I fear I am not in my perfect *mind*. *Shakspeare, King Lear*.  
This word being often used for the soul giving life, is at-  
tributed abusively to madmen, when we say that they are of  
a distracted *mind*, instead of a broken understanding; which  
word, *mind*, we use also for opinion; as, I am of this or  
that *mind*: and sometimes for mens conditions or virtues;  
as, he is of an honest *mind*, or a man of a just *mind*: some-  
times for affection; as, I do this for my *mind's* sake: some-  
times for the knowledge of principles, which we have with-  
out discourse: oftentimes for spirits, angels, and intelligences;  
but as it is used in the proper signification, including both the  
understanding agent and passible, it is described to be a pure,  
simple, substantial act, not depending upon matter, but having  
relation to that which is intelligible, as to his first object: or

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more at large thus; a part or particle of the soul, whereby it  
doth understand, not depending upon matter, nor needing  
any organ, free from passion coming from without, and apt  
to be delivered as eternal from that which is mortal. *Raleigh*.  
2. Liking; choice; inclination; propension; affection.  
Our question is, whether all be *fin* which is done without  
direction by scripture, and not whether the Israelites did  
at any time amiss, by following their own *minds* without ask-  
ing counsel of God. *Hooker, b. ii.*  
We will consider of your suit;  
And come some other time to know our *mind*. *Shakspeare*.  
Being so hard to me that brought your *mind*,  
I fear she'll prove as hard to you in telling her *mind*. *Shakspeare*.  
I will have nothing else but only this;  
And now methinks I have a *mind* to it. *Shakspeare*.  
Be of the same *mind* one towards another. *Rom. xii. 16.*  
Hast thou a wife after thy *mind*? forsake her not. *Echus*.  
They had a *mind* to French Britain; but they have let fall  
their bit. *Bacon's War with Spain*.  
Sudden *mind* arose  
In Adam, not to let th' occasion pass,  
Given him by this great conference, to know  
Of things above this world. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
Waller coasted on the other side of the river, but at such  
a distance that he had no *mind* to be engaged. *Clarendon*.  
He had a great *mind* to do it. *Clarendon*.  
All the arguments to a good life will be very insignificant  
to a man that hath a *mind* to be wicked, when remission of  
sins may be had upon such cheap terms. *Tillotson's Sermons*.  
Suppose that after eight years peace he hath a *mind* to in-  
fringe any of his treaties, or invade a neighbouring state,  
what opposition can we make? *Addison*.  
3. Thoughts; sentiments.  
Th' ambiguous god,  
In these mysterious words, his *mind* exprest,  
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest. *Dryden*.  
4. Opinion.  
The earth was not of my *mind*.  
If you suppose as fearing you, it shook. *Shakspeare*.  
These men are of the *mind*, that they have clearer ideas  
of infinite duration than of infinite space, because God has  
existed from all eternity; but there is no real matter coex-  
tended with infinite space. *Locke*.  
The gods permitting traitors to succeed,  
Become not parties in an impious deed;  
And, by the tyrant's murder, we may find,  
That Cato and the gods were of a *mind*. *Granville*.  
5. Memory; remembrance.  
The king knows their disposition; a small touch will put  
him in *mind* of them. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.  
When he brings  
Over the earth a cloud, will therein set  
His triple-coloured bow, whereon to look,  
And call to *mind* his covenant. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
These, and more than I to *mind* can bring,  
Menalcas has not yet forgot to sing. *Dryden*.  
The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,  
Because the path diffus'd was out of *mind*. *Dryden*.  
They will put him in *mind* of his own waking thoughts,  
ere these dreams had as yet made their impressions on his  
fancy. *Atterbury's Sermons*.  
A wholesome law time out of *mind*;  
Had been confirm'd by fate's decree. *Swift's Miscel.*  
**TO MIND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To mark; to attend.  
His mournful plight is swallowed up unawares,  
Forgetful of his own that *minds* another's cares. *Fa. Q.*  
Not then mistrust, but tender love enjoins,  
That I should mind thee oft; and *mind* thou me! *Milton*.  
If, in the raving of a frantic muse,  
And *mind*ing more his verses than his way,  
Any of these should drop into a well. *Rescramen*.  
Cease to request me; let us *mind* our way;  
Another song requires another day. *Dryden*.  
He is daily called upon by the word, the ministers, and  
inward suggestions of the holy spirit, to attend to these pro-  
spects, and *mind* the things that belong to his peace. *Regent*.  
2. To put in mind; to remind.  
Let me be punished, that have *mind*ed you  
Of what you should forget. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale*.  
I desire to *mind* those persons of what Saint Austin hath  
said. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.  
This *mind*s me of a cobbling colonel of famous memory. *L'Estrange*.  
I shall only *mind* him, that the contrary supposition, if it  
could be proved, is of little use. *Locke*.  
**TO MIND.** *v. n.* To incline; to be disposed.  
When one of them *mind*eth to go into rebellion, he will  
convey away all his lordships to scolders in trust. *Spectator*.  
**MINDFUL.**

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**MINDFUL.** *adj.* [from *mind*.] Disposed; inclined; affected.  
We come to know  
How you stand *mind*ed in the weighty difference  
Between the king and you. *Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*  
Whose fellowship therefore unmeet for thee,  
Good reason was thou freely should'st dislike,  
And be so *mind*ed still. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*  
If men were *mind*ed to live virtuously, to believe a God  
would be no hindrance to any such design, but very much for  
its advancement. *Tillotson's Sermons*.  
Pyrrhus is nobly *mind*ed; and I faint  
Would live to thank him. *Philips*.  
**MINDFUL.** *adj.* [*mind* and *full*.] Attentive; having memory.  
I acknowledge the usefulness of your directions, and I  
promise you to be *mind*ful of your admonitions. *Hammond*.  
**MINDFULLY.** *adv.* [from *mindful*.] Attentively.  
**MINDFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *mindful*.] Attention; regard.  
**MINDLESS.** *adj.* [from *mind*.]  
1. Inattentive; regardless.  
Curst Athens, *mind*less of thy worth,  
Forget now thy great deeds, when neighbour states,  
But for thy sword and fortune, trod upon them. *Shakspeare*.  
As the strong eagle in the silent wood,  
*Mind*less of warlike rage, and hostile care,  
Plays round the rocky cliff, or crystal flood. *Prior*.  
2. Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers.  
Pronounce thee a gross low, a *mind*less slave,  
Or else a hovering temporizer. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale*.  
God first made angels bodiless, pure, *mind*s;  
Then other things, which *mind*less bodies be:  
Last, he made man. *Davies*.  
**MIND-STRIKEN.** *adj.* [*mind* and *stricken*.] Moved; affected  
in his mind.  
He had been to *mind*-stricken by the beauty of virtue in that  
noble king, though not born his subject, he ever professed  
himself his servant. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
**MINE.** pronoun possessive. [myn, Saxon; *min*, German;  
*min*, French; *meus*, Latin.] It was anciently the practice  
to use *my* before a consonant and *mine* before a vowel, which  
euphony still requires to be observed. *Mine* is always used  
when the substantive precedes: as, *this is my cat; this cat is*  
*mine*. Belonging to me.  
The devil himself could not pronounce a title  
More hateful to *mine* ear. *Shakspeare's Macbeth*.  
Thou art a foul in bliss, but I am bound  
Upon a wheel of fire; that *mine* own tears  
Do scald like molten lead. *Shakspeare, King Lear*.  
When a wife man gives thee better counsel, give me *mine*.  
*Shakspeare's King Lear*.  
If thou be'st slain, and with no stroke of *mine*,  
My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still. *Shakspeare*.  
A friend of *mine* is come to me, and I have nothing to  
fet before him. *Luks xi. 6.*  
That palm is *mine*. *Dryden*.  
**MINE.** *n. f.* [*mine*, French; *muyn* or *muyn*, Welsh, from *maen*  
*lopi*, in the plural *maeni*.]  
1. A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or mi-  
nerals.  
Though streighter bounds your fortune did confine,  
In your large heart was found a wealthy *mine*. *Waller*.  
A workman, to avoid idleness, worked in a groove or *mine*-  
pit therabouts, which was little esteemed. *Boyle*.  
A *mine*-digger may meet with a gem, which he knows not  
what to make of. *Boyle*.  
The heedless *mine*-man aims only at the obtaining a quan-  
tity of such a metal as may be vendible. *Boyle*.  
2. A cavern dug under any fortification that it may sink for  
want of support, or, in modern war, that powder may be  
lodged in it, which being fired at a proper time, whatever is  
over it may be blown up and destroyed.  
By what eclipse shall that sun be defac'd?  
What *mine* hath erst thrown down so fair a tower?  
What sacrilege hath such a faint disgrace'd? *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Build up the walls of Jerusalem, which you have broken  
down, and fill up the *mines* that you have digged. *Whitegift*.  
Others to a city strong  
Lay siege, encamp'd; by batt'ry, scale and *mine*,  
Assaulting. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
**TO MINE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dig mines or burrows;  
to form any hollow underground.  
The ranging flock in stately beeches dwells;  
The climbing goats on hills securely feed;  
The *mining* coney thrives in rocky cells. *Watson*.  
Of this various matter the terrestrial globe consists, from  
its surface down to the greatest depth we ever dig or *mine*.  
**TO MINE.** *v. a.* To sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy by  
slow degrees, or secret means.  
It will but skin and film the ulcerous place,  
While rank corruption *mining* all within,  
Infects unseen. *Shakspeare's Hamlet*.

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They *mined* the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the  
mouth; but the citizens made a countermine. *Hayward*.  
The slow fever *mines* the constitution. *Bolingbroke*.  
**MINER.** *n. f.* [*mineur*, Fr. from *mine*.]  
1. One that digs for metals.  
By me kings palaces are push'd to ground,  
And *miners* crush'd beneath their mines are found. *Dryden*.  
2. One who makes military mines.  
As the bombardier levels his mischief at cities, the *miner*  
bufiles himself in ruining private houses. *Taller*.  
**MINERAL.** *n. f.* [*minerals*, Lat.] Fossile body; matter dug  
out of mines. All metals are minerals, but all minerals are  
not metals.  
She did confess, she had  
For you a mortal *mineral*; which, being took,  
Should by the minute feed on life, and ling'ring  
By inches waste you. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline*.  
The *minerals* of the kingdom, of lead, iron, copper, and  
tin, are of great value. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.  
Part hidden veins digg'd up, nor hath this earth  
Entrails unlike, of *mineral* and stone. *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
*Minerals*; nitre with vitriol; common salt with alum; and  
sulphur with vitriol. *Woodward*.  
**MINERAL.** *adj.* Consisting of fossile bodies.  
By experience upon bodies in any mine, a man may  
conjecture at the metallick or *mineral* ingredients of any mass  
found there. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
**MINERALIST.** *adj.* [from *mineral*.] One skilled or employed  
in minerals.  
A mine-digger may meet with a gem or a mineral, which  
he knows not what to make of till he shews it a jeweller or  
a *mineralist*. *Boyle*.  
The metals and minerals which are lodged in the perpen-  
dicular intervals do still grow, to speak in the *mineralist's*  
phrase, or receive additional increase. *Woodward*.  
**MINERALOGIST.** *n. f.* [*mineralogie*, French; from *mineral* and  
*λογος*.] One who discourses on minerals.  
Many authors deny it, and the exactest *mineralogists* have  
rejected it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*  
**MINERALOGY.** *n. f.* [from *mineral* and *λογος*.] The doctrine  
of minerals.  
**MINER.** *n. f.* A skin with specks of white. *Ainsl.*  
**TO MINGLE.** *v. a.* To mix; to join; to compound; to  
unite with something so as to make one mass.  
Wo unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men  
of strength to *minge* strong drink. *Isa. v. 22.*  
Lament with me! with me your sorrows join,  
And *minle* your united tears with mine! *Walsh*.  
The best of us appear contented with a *mingled*, imperfect  
virtue. *Rogers's Sermons*.  
Our sex, our kindred, our houses, and our very names,  
we are ready to *minge* with ourselves, and cannot bear to  
have others think meanly of them. *Watts's Logic*.  
He woos the bird of Jove  
To *minge* woes with his. *Thomson's Spring, l. 1035.*  
**TO MINGLE.** *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with.  
Ourself will *minge* with society,  
And play the humble host. *Shakspeare's Macbeth*.  
Alcimus had desired himself willfully in the times of their  
*mingling* with the Gentiles. *2 Mac. xiv. 13.*  
Nor priests, nor statesmen,  
Could have completed such an ill as that,  
If women had not *mingled* in the mischief. *Rower*.  
She, when she saw her sistersymphs, suppress'd  
Her rising fears, and *mingled* with the rest. *Addison*.  
**MINGLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Mixture; medley; confused  
mass.  
Trumpeters,  
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,  
Make *minge* with our rattling tabourines. *Shakspeare*.  
Neither can I defend my Spanish Fryar; though the comi-  
cal parts are diverging, and the serious moving, yet they are  
of an unnatural *minge*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.  
**MINIATURE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who mingles.  
**MINIATURE.** *n. f.* [*miniature*, French.]  
1. Representation in a small compass; representation less than  
the reality.  
The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to have the  
picture of their face in large, would in each of these bubbles  
fet forth the *miniature* of them. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
If the ladies should once take a liking to such a diminutive  
race, we should see mankind epitomized, and the whole spec-  
ies in *miniature*: in order to keep our posterity from dwin-  
dling, we have instituted a tall club. *Addison's Guard*.  
The hidden ways  
Of nature would'st thou know? how first the frames  
All things in *miniature*? thy specular orb  
Apply to well dissected kernels: lo!  
Strange forms arise, in each a little plant  
Unfolds its boughs: observe the slender threads  
Of first beginning trees, their roots, their leaves,  
In narrow seeds describ'd. *Philips*.  
2. Gay